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☞ Those who may be desirous of receiving a regular supply of this work are respectfully requested to make application to their respective newsmen in London. If they should happen to have no newsmen, and should be at a loss to know to whom to apply, a line addressed to *Mr. Richard Bagshaw, Bow Street, Covent Garden,* will be punctually attended to.—The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth numbers may be obtained by the same mode of application.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Treaty of Peace between Spain and Portugal, concluded at Badajos, June 6th, 1801.

[Preamble in the usual form.]

Article I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, and the Prince Regent of Portugal and Algarve, as well by sea as land, through the whole extent of their kingdoms and possessions; and all captures which shall be made by sea after the ratification of the present treaty, shall be faithfully restored with all their goods and effects or their respective values paid.

Article II. His Royal Highness will shut the ports of his whole territories to the ships of Great-Britain in general.

Article III. His Catholic Majesty will restore to his Royal Highness the fortresses and places of Jumemena, Arronchis, Portaligre, Castel, Davide, Barbauma, Campo Mayor, and Auguela, with all the territories hitherto conquered, by his arms, or which may hereafter be conquered, with all their artillery, fire-arms, or other warlike stores; and in the same condition in which they were when surrendered to him. And his Catholic Majesty will take, as a conquest, the fortress of Olivenza, with its territory and inhabitants, from the Guadiana, and unite the same for ever to his own territory and subjects; so that the river above-mentioned, shall be the boundary of the respective kingdoms in that part.

Article IV. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal and Algarve will not permit any dépôts of prohibited and contraband goods, which may be prejudicial to the interests of the crown of Spain, to be formed on the frontiers of his kingdom, exclusive of such as appertain to the revenues of the crown of Portugal, or are necessary for the consumption of the respective territories in which they are established. And if this or any other article shall not be maintained, the treaty which is now concluded between the three powers, including the interchangeable guarantee, shall be null and void, as is expressed in the articles of the present treaty.

Article V. His Royal Highness will immediately repair and make good all damages or injury which the subjects of his Catholic Majesty may have sustained, during the present war, from the ships of Great-Britain, or the subjects of the Court of Portugal, and for which they can rightfully claim indemnification; and in like manner his Catholic Majesty engages to make suitable satisfaction for all captures which may have been made by the Spaniards before the present war, in violation of, or within a cannon-shot of the Portuguese territory.

Article VI. Within the space of three months, reckoning from the ratification of the present treaty, his Royal Highness will pay to the treasury of his Catholic Majesty the expenses left unpaid when they withdrew from the war with France, and which were occasioned by the same, according to the estimate given in by the ambassador of his Catholic Majesty, or which may be given in anew, with the exception, however, of any errors that may be found in the said estimates.

Article VII. As soon as the present treaty shall be signed, all hostilities shall cease on both sides, within twenty-four hours, without any contributions or requisitions being laid, after that time, on any of the conquered places, except such as may be allowed to friendly troops in time of peace; and as soon as this treaty shall be ratified, the Spanish troops shall leave the Portuguese territory within six days, and shall begin their march within six hours after receiving notice, without offering any violence or injury to the inhabitants in their way, and they shall pay for whatever may be necessary for them, according to the current price of the country.

Article VIII. All prisoners which may have been taken by sea or land, shall within fifteen days after the ratification of the present treaty, be set at liberty and delivered up on both sides; and at the same time all debts which they may have contracted during their imprisonment shall be paid.

The sick and wounded shall remain in the respective hospitals, there to be taken care of, and in like manner delivered up as soon as they shall be able to begin their march.

Article IX. His Catholic Majesty engages to guarantee to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal the entire possession of all his states and possessions, without the least exception or reserve.

Article X. The two high contracting parties engage to renew the treaty of defensive alliance which existed between the two monarchies, but with such clauses and alterations as the connexions entered into by the Spanish monarchy which the French Republic may demand; and in the same treaty shall be regulated what aid shall be mutually afforded, should necessity require.

Article XI. The present treaty shall be ratified within ten days after it is signed, or sooner, if possible. In witness of this, we, the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary, have subscribed the present treaty with our own hands, and sealed it with our arms.

Done at Badajos, June 6, 1801.

(L. S.) *The Prince of Peace.*
(L. S.) *Louis Pinto di Souza.*

Preliminary Articles of Peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. Signed at London [In English and French,] the 1st of October 1801; *the 9th Vendemiaire, Year* 10 *of the French Republic.*

[Preamble in the usual form.]

Article I. As soon as the preliminaries shall be

signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between his Britannic Majesty and the French Republic, by sea and by land, in all parts of the world; and in order that all hostilities may cease immediately between the two powers, and between them and their allies respectively, the necessary instructions shall be sent with the utmost dispatch to the commanders of the sea and land forces of the respective states, and each of the contracting parties engages to grant passports, and every facility requisite to accelerate the arrival, and ensure the execution of these orders.—It is farther agreed, that all conquests which may have been made by either of the contracting parties from the other, or from their respective allies, subsequently to the ratification of the present preliminaries, shall be considered as of no effect, and shall be faithfully comprehended in the restitutions to be made after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Article II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic and her allies; namely, to his Catholic Majesty, and to the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the Island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the Island of Ceylon, of which island and possessions his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the full and entire sovereignty.

Article III. The Port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who shall enjoy therein the same advantages.

Article IV. The Island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, and restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem. For the purpose of rendering this island completely independent of either of the two contracting parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be agreed upon in the definitive treaty.

Article V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, whose territories and possessions shall be preserved entire, such as they existed previously to the present war.

Article VI. The territories and possessions of her most faithful Majesty shall likewise be preserved entire.

Article VII. The French forces shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory. The English forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean, or in the Adriatic.

Article VIII. The Republic of the Seven Islands shall be acknowledged by the French Republic.

Article IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated for by the present preliminary articles, shall take place in Europe within one month; in the continent and seas of America and of Africa, within three months; and in the continent and seas of Asia, within six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Article X. The prisoners made respectively shall, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the definitive treaty, all be restored, and without ransom, on paying reciprocally the debts which they may have individually contracted. Discussions having arisen respecting the payment for the maintenance of prisoners of war, the contracting powers reserve this question to be settled by the definitive [illegible] according to the law of nations, and in confor-

Article XI. In order to prevent all causes of com- plaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may be made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the British channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the ex- change of the ratifications of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each side; that the term shall be one month from the British channel and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands in- clusively, whether in the ocean, or in the Mediter- ranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

Article XII. All sequestrations imposed by either of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, of any description, belonging to either of the contracting powers, or to their subjects or citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of the definitive treaty. The decision of all claims brought forward by individuals of the one country against individuals of the other for private rights, debts, property, or effects whatsoever, which, ac- cording to the received usages and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of peace, shall be heard and decided before the competent tribunals; and in all cases prompt and ample justice shall be administered in the countries where the claims are made. It is agreed, moreover, that this article, im- mediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, shall apply to the allies of the contracting parties, and to the individuals of the respective nations upon the condition of a just reciprocity.

Article XIII. With respect to the fisheries on the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, and of the islands adjacent, and in the gulph of Saint Lawrence, the two parties have agreed to restore them to the same footing on which they were before the present war, reserving to themselves the power of making, in the definitive treaty, such arrangements as shall appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the fishing of the two nations on the most proper foot- ing for the maintenance of peace.

Article XIV. In all the cases of restitution agreed upon by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they may be at the time of the signature of the present treaty, and all the works which shall have been constructed since the occupation shall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed, that in all the cases of cession stipulated in the present treaty, there shall be al- lowed to the inhabitants of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of the definitive treaty of peace, for the purpose of disposing of their properties, acquired and possessed either before or during the present war; in the which term of three years they may have the free exercise of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The same privilege shall be granted in the coun- tries restored, to all those who shall have made there in any establishments whatsoever during the time when those countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

With respect to the other inhabitants of the coun- tries restored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in their persons or properties under any pretext, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their at- tachment to either of the two powers, nor on any other account except that of debts contracted to in-

…als, or on account of acts posterior to the de… …e treaty.

…icle XV. The present preliminary articles shall …ified, and the ratifications exchanged in Lon… …in the space of fifteen days for all delay; and …diately after their ratification, plenipotentiaries …be named, on each side, who shall repair to …ns for the purpose of concluding a definitive … of peace in concert with the allies of the con… …ng parties.

witness whereof, we. the undersigned plenipo… …aries of his Britanic Majesty, and of the First …ul of the French Republic, by virtue of our …ctive full powers, have signed the present pre… …ary articles, and have caused our seals to be put …to.

…ne at London the first day of October one thou… …eight hundred and one, the ninth Vendémiaire, …ten of the French Republic.

(L.S.) *Hawkesbury.*
(L.S.) *Otto.*

…y of Peace between France and Russia, concluded at Paris, October 8th, 1801.

[Preamble in the usual form.]

…. I. There shall be in future, peace, friendship, …good understanding, between the French Re… …c and his Majesty the Emperor of all the …as.

In consequence, there shall not be committed …ostility between the two States, reckoning from …day of the exchange of the ratifications of the …nt treaty; and neither of the contracting par… …hall furnish to the enemies of the other, in… …l as well as external, any succour, or con… …nt, in men or money, under any denomination …ever.

…. The two contracting parties wishing, as much …in their power, to contribute to the tranquillity …e respective governments, promise mutually not …ffer any of their subjects to keep up any corres… …ence, direct or indirect, with the internal ene… …of the present government of the two states, to …gate in them principles contrary to their respec… …constitutions, or to foment troubles in them; …a consequence of this concert every subject of …f the two powers, who, during his residence in …ates of the other, shall make any attack upon …curity, shall immediately be removed out of the …country, and carried beyond the frontiers without …able, in any case, to claim the protection of his …nment.

…. It is agreed to adhere, with respect to the …ablishment of the respective legations, and …eremonies to be followed by the two govern… …, to that which was in use before the present …

…. The two contracting parties agree, till a new … of commerce be made, to re-establish the …ercial relations between the two countries on …ooting in which they were before the war, as … possible, and with the exception of the mo… …ions which time and circumstances may have …ced, and which have given rise to new re… …ons.

…. The present treaty is declared to be common … Batavian Republic.

…. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the …ations exchanged in the space of fifty days, or … if possible.

…faith of which we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed and sealed the said treaty.

Done at Paris, the 16th Vendémiaire, 10th year of the French Republic (8th October, 1801).

Ch. M. Talleyrand.
The Count De Markoff.

Preliminary Treaty of Peace between France and the Ottoman Porte, signed at Paris, 9th October, 1801.

[Preamble in the usual form.]

Art. I. There shall be peace and friendship between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in consequence of which hostilities shall cease between the two powers, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present preliminary articles; immediately after which exchange, the entire province of Egypt shall be evacuated by the French army, and restored to the Sublime Porte, the territory and possessions of which shall be maintained in their integrality, as they were before the present war.

It is understood that after the evacuation of Egypt the concessions which may be made in that country to other powers, on the part of the Sublime Porte shall also be common to the French.

II. The French Republic acknowledges the constitution of the Republic of the Seven United Isles and the Ex-Venetian countries situated on the Continent. It guarantees the maintenance of the constitution. The Sublime Ottoman Porte acknowledges and accepts to that effect the guarantee of the French Republic as well as that of Russia.

III. Definitive arrangements will be made between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, relative to the property of the respective citizens and subjects which may have been confiscated or sequestrated during the war. The political and commercial agents, and the prisoners of war of every degree, shall be set at liberty immediately after the ratification of the present preliminary articles.

IV. The treaties, which existed before the present war between France and the Sublime Porte, are all renewed. In consequence of this renewal, the French Republic will enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the States of his Highness, the rights of commerce and navigation as formerly, and with the same immunities as will in future be enjoyed by the most favoured nations.

The ratifications will be exchanged at Paris in the space of eight days.

Done at Paris the 9th of October, in the 10th year of the Republic, or the 1st of the month Gemasy-ul-Ahir, in the year one thousand two hundred and sixteen of the Hegira.

(Signed) *Ch. M. Talleyrand.*
Esseyd, Aly-Effendi.

Treaty of Peace between France and Portugal, concluded at Madrid, September 29th, 1801.

[Preamble in the usual form.]

Art. I. There shall always in future, be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the kingdom of Portugal. All hostilities shall cease, by land and sea, on the ratification of the present treaty, viz. In 15 days, on the seas near its coasts, and those of Africa; in 40 days from the ratification, hostilities shall cease, by land and sea, in America and Africa, beyond the Equator; and in three months after for the countries and seas to the west of Cape Horn, and to the east of the Cape

of Good Hope. All the prizes made after any of these periods shall be restored. The prisoners of war taken on either side shall be restored, and the political connexions between the two countries shall be put upon the same footing as they were before the war.

II. All the ports and roads of Portugal, in Europe, shall be shut against all English vessels of war and of commerce, and shall remain so till the conclusion of peace between England and France; but the ports, &c. shall be open to the vessels of the French Republic and her allies. As to the ports, &c. of Portugal in the other parts of the world, the present article is to be obligatory in the terms fixed for the cessation of hostilities.

III. Portugal engages not to furnish, during the course of the present war, to the enemies of the French Republic and her allies, any assistance in arms, vessels, troops, ammunition, provisions, or money, under any denomination or pretence whatsoever. All prior acts, engagements, or conventions which are contrary to the present article, are to be regarded as null and of no effect.

IV. The limits between the two Guianas (French and Portuguese), shall, in future, be determined by the river Carapanatuba, which falls into the river Amazons, at about a third of a degree to the north of the Equator, above Fort *Macapa*. These limits are to follow the course of the river up to its source, whence they shall turn towards the great chain of mountains, which divide the rivers. They shall then follow the windings of the chain, to the point where it comes the nearest to Rio-Branco, about two degrees and one-third north of the Equator.

[This clause being of very great importance, it may not be amiss to subjoin it here in French, in order to show, that the translation is faithful.

" Les limites entre les deux Guyanes Française et " Portugaise, seront déterminées à l'avenir par la " rivière Carapanatuba qui se jette dans l'Amazone " à environ un tiers de degré de l'équateur, latitude " septentrionale, au-dessus du fort *Macapa*. Ces " limites suivront le cours de la rivière jusqu'à sa " source, d'où elles se porteront vers la grande " chaîne de montagnes, qui fait le partage des " eaux; elles suivront les inflections de cette chaîne " jusqu'au point où elle se rapproche le plus du Rio- " Branco vers le deuxième degré et un tiers nord de " l'équateur."]

The Indians of the two Guianas, who, during the war, have been carried from their habitations, shall be mutually restored.

The citizens and subjects of the two powers, who are comprized in the new demarkation of limits, may retire into the territories of their respective States. They are also to be allowed to dispose of their property, real or personal, within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

V. A treaty of commerce shall be negotiated between the two powers, to establish in a definitive manner the commercial relations between France and Portugal: in the mean time it is agreed upon,

First, That the communications shall be re-established immediately after the exchange of the ratification, and that the agents and factors of commerce shall, on each side, be restored to the possession of the rights, immunities, and prerogatives which they enjoyed before the war.

Secondly, That the citizens and subjects of the two powers shall equally and reciprocally enjoy in the states of both, all the rights which those of the most favoured nations enjoy.

Thirdly, That the commodities and merchandize produced from the soil or manufacture of each of th two powers, shall be admitted reciprocally witho restriction, and without being liable to any d which would not equally affect the commodit and merchandize of a similar nature imported b other nations.

Fourthly, That the French cloths may be imm diately imported into Portugal, on the footing of th most favoured merchandize.

Fifthly, That in other points all the stipulation inserted in the preceding articles, and not contra to the presen treaty, shall be provisionally execut until the conclusion of the treaty of definitive com merce.

Sixthly, The ratification of the present treaty sha be exchanged at Madrid within the term of twen days at farthest.

Executed in duplicate the 7th Vendémiaire, in th 10th year of the French Republic, (29th Septembe 1801.)

(Signed) *Lucien Buonaparté.*
Cypriano Bibiero Freire.

Treaty of Peace concluded between the French Repub and the Regency of Algiers, Dec. 17, 1801.

[Preamble in the usual form.]

Art. I. The political and commercial relations re-established between these two powers, on the sa footing as before the rupture.

II. The ancient treaties, conventions, and stipula tions, are renewed, from the day on which this treat is signed by the Dey and the Agent of the Re public.

III. The Regency of Algiers restores to the Frenc Republic the same concessions in Africa, on th same footing as France enjoyed before the rupture.

IV. The money, effects, and merchandize, whic the agents of the Regency seized in the factories sha be restored, a deduction being made of a sum suffici ent to discharge the duties due at the declaration o war, Dec. 2, 1799.

V. The duties shall not be exacted but from th day on which the French shall be re-established i their factories.

VI. Counting from that period, the Dey, in orde to indemnify the African Company for their losse shall grant them a general exemption from duties f one year.

VII. Frenchmen shall not be detained in slaver at Algiers under any pretext, or under any circum stances whatsoever.

VIII. Frenchmen taken under a flag at war wi the Regency, shall not be made slaves, even thoug the ships in which they may be found shall hav made resistance, unless they have been taken wit arms in their hands acting as part of the ship's com pany.

IX. French passengers or residents within th kingdom of Algiers, shall be entirely subject to th agent of the French government. The Regency, o its delegates, shall not interfere with the internal ad ministration of France and Africa.

X. The captains of French ships, whether belong ing to the state or to individuals, shall not be con strained, contrary to their inclinations, to take any article on board, or to go where they are not in clined.

XI. The Agent of the French government is not responsible for the debts of any individual of hi nation, unless he has engaged in writing to discharg them.

XII. If any dispute shall arise between a French

…n and a subject of Algiers, it can only be judged … the supreme authorities, after the French com…ssary has been summoned to be present.

XIII. His Excellency the Dey engages to make all … sums due by his subjects to the French to be dis…arged, as Citizen Dubois Thainville engages, in the …ne of his government, to see payment made of all … just claims preferred by Algerines.

XIV. The goods of all the French who die in the …gdom of Algiers are at the disposal of the French …public.

XV. The Chargé-d'Affaires and Agents of the …ican Company chuse their Dragomans and Over…rs.

XVI. The Chargé-d'Affaires and Commissary-Ge…al of Commercial Relations of the French Repub… shall continue to enjoy all the honours, rights, … immunities stipulated by ancient treaties. He …ll retain the precedence over the agents of all …er nations.

XVII. The asylum of the French Commissary is …ered. No public force can enter there, unless … himself has requested it of the Algerine govern…nt.

XVIII. In case of a rupture (which may God for…er avert), the French shall have three months to …ettle their affairs. During this time, they shall en…oy the full extent of liberty and protection accorded …em by treaty, in full peace. It is understood that … ships who may enter the harbours of the king…dom during these three months shall participate in … same advantages.

XIX. His Excellency the Dey, names Salah …odjie, to repair to Paris in quality of Ambas…or.

(Signed) *Mustapha Pacha*,
Dey of Algiers.
Dubois Thainville,
Chargé-d'Affaires, and Commissary-General of Commercial Relations of the French Republic.

Proclamation of the Italian Republic, issued by a Committee of the Government, at Milan, on the 6th of February, 1802.

… The treaty of Luneville established the indepen…ce of the Italian Republic: at the moment when … treaty was signed, this country was held by right … conquest, and was ruled by a provisory govern…t, entirely under the direction of the general of … French army.

… It was necessary to proceed to organize this …ntry; and this was the object of the Consulta at …ns.

… Two kinds of organization were in our choice: …one of that sort which this country obtained in …6.—This might have been imposed by force, but …ld never have been submitted to by the inhabi…s.—It would have produced disorder and civil …ntions. It would have rendered the Cisalpine …enter of anarchy, and consequently a perpetual …ct of terror to her neighbours.

… The second organization nearly corresponded to … proposed by the inhabitants, with a strong and …al government.

… All the places have been easily filled up, for … countries abound in citizens so distinguished both …eir information and their probity.

… But the first place, owing to circumstances, was …o easily filled up. On this account, that line …onduct was followed, which the interest of the country dictated, and we may say, the interest, well understood, of her neighbours.

" The government is fixed at Milan. The principal laws necessary to set the constitution in motion are framing: and the country, without effort, in a short time, will find itself completely organized.

" Those who imagine that nations may be organized in one day, in one hour, simply by digesting a paper, must find something extraordinary in accomplishing such a measure.

" But such as are convinced that a people really possesses no constitution except when it is effective, and that among all nations, the moments of organization are a terrible crisis, will readily be convinced that the steps which the Consulta at Lyons has taken, are both wise and natural; and whatever may be said to find more in its conclusions than is really to be found there, is but idle prating.

" But it may be said, that France combines to its thirty millions of inhabitants, the accession of influence attached to four millions which inhabit the Italian Republic!!! An alarm is excited on this account—an outcry against the power and ambition of France.

" Let us compare the influence of France in different parts of Europe since the treaty of Luneville, with that which she possessed in 1788. In 1788, France possessed a considerable influence over the King of Sardinia, the King of Naples, and the Republic of Venice. Over the Republic of Venice, because she was, by her situation, the enemy of France; over the King of Naples, on account of the family compact; over the King of Sardinia—for he was bound to France, by his inability to defend Savoy and Nice, by double alliances, and still more, by the pretensions of Austria to Montserrat. Thus France possessed an influence in the system of Europe over three great states, containing twelve millions of men.

" At the present period, Venice belongs to the Emperor: with regard to Naples, the family compact no longer exists. The Italian Republic must, therefore, compensate both of these losses.

" Thus France has made no addition to her influence.—The cession of Venice has given the Emperor a marked ascendant in the Adriatic, and over Italy; and if the Italian Republic languished in disorganization—if she did not become the sure and faithful ally of France, the political state of Europe would be at the disposal of Austria; the equilibrium would be lost, and the result of a war, during which we have conquered in a hundred battles—during which we have twice found peace under the walls of Vienna, would be to place us in a situation worse than before the war.—France ought not to exercise an inordinate power over the neighbouring countries; but she ought carefully to watch over the equilibrium, the true guardian of peace.

" In the system of Germany, Poland, Turkey, and Sweden united themselves with France. Poland is no more: it has been employed to augment the power of our neighbours. Turkey, a prey to civil war, is just able to retain the consistence necessary to continue to exist: she can no longer have any weight in the affairs of Germany.

" The acquisitions which Russia has made in Poland; the degree of civilization and power to which that state has attained in modern times, and time which changes every thing—all these circumstances have excited the descendants of Charles XII. to maintain the equilibrium of the Baltic, but have left them no real power in the affairs of Germany.

"The accession which France has acquired in the four departments of the Rhine, does not compensate the accessions which her neighbours have acquired by the partition of Poland. This partition has rendered France a double loser; because she has not only seen a natural ally, of considerable population, annihilated in the balance of Europe, but even gone to enlarge those whom she should have assisted to keep within bounds.

"In the equilibrium of the affairs of Germany, France has rather lost than gained; and if she had been obliged to acquiesce in the partitions of Poland, without obtaining as a compensation neither Belgium, nor the four departments of the Rhine, she would have ceased to be, what she has always been, *a power of the first rank.*

"We will not continue this parallel further, nor demonstrate how different the situation of France was in 1788, and after the preliminaries of London. Tippoo Saib, like Poland, has disappeared from the system of India, and his territories have gone to increase the immense possessions of the English.

"No nation ever shewed so much moderation as France. All that she conquered in war, she has restored at peace. But it is proper she should restrict herself to certain limits, beyond which the government must fall into weakness.—Equilibrium in the affairs of Germany, equilibrium in the affairs of Italy—such is the system of France: she does not desire to give the law, but she does not choose to receive it.

"On considering the political situation of Europe in every point of view, we see that France has gained no new accession of influence: she has only maintained her former rank."

TO SIR FREDERICK M. EDEN, BART.

Sir,

In your defence of the peace, you have stated, that the most valuable part of our trade is the exportation of goods of our own manufacturing; and, with a desire to inculcate an opinion, that this branch of trade will not be diminished by the peace, you have stated, that "we may reasonably "expect that the export of our manufac- "tures to the United States of America "will *increase.*" In contradiction to this opinion, Sir, I have stated, in my Letters to Mr. Addington, that our exports to that country, in 1802, will be *one-fourth* less in amount than those of 1801. Here we are at issue, and it must be left to time to decide between us. Yet, if either of us can find a strong corroboration of our opinion, drawn from respectable authority, it seems in nowise improper to bring it forward. Such a corroboration I have just received in the official report of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, which report you will find by referring to pages 141 to 150 inclusive of this work.

In my Letters to Mr. Addington, above alluded to, I remarked, that, according to the parliamentary statement of Lord Hawkesbury, our exports (always speaking of British manufactures) to the United States had *doubled* since the year 1793, and that his lordship seemed, with you, to imagine, that an *increase*, instead of a diminution, in these exports, would be produced by the peace. In refuting this error, I observed, that the increase in our manufactures exported to the United States, had arisen from four causes, 1. from the regular increase of population and consequent wealth of the United States; 2. from the decline in the manufactures of Holland, and the suspension of those of France and the countries now annexed to her empire; 3. from the emigration to the United States, occasioned by the war; 4. from the re-exportation of our manufactures from the United States to the colonies of France, Holland, and Spain. I next stated, that, 'till our connection with America should be interrupted by the rivalship of France, or by the hostility of the American government, we should retain all the increase in our exports, which had arisen from the *regular increase in the population and consequent wealth of the United States*, and that we should lose whatever had arisen from the other three temporary causes. Having laid down this as a basis for calculation, I shewed, that there had, since 1790, been an increase of little more than *one-fifth* in the population (excluding emigrants) and *permanent wealth* of the United States; whence I concluded, that there would, even in 1802, be a diminution of *one-fourth* in our exports to that country, on the correctness of which opinion I expressed my readiness to stake my life.

Now, Sir, by turning to the report of the secretary of the treasury, you will, doubtless, be astonished to see how exactly his statements concur with this opinion. In speaking of the imports on merchandize and tonnage, he proceeds in his calculations upon the position, "that the *permanent wealth* "of the United States, has, during the "war, increased in no greater proportion "than their *population*," and that, therefore, all the increase in the imposts, during the same period, beyond this proportion, will *now cease.* The imposts of 1801 amounted, he says, to dollars 10,500,000, and he calculates, that the annual amount of those imposts for the next eight years will be 9,500,000; and, by comparing the imposts of 1792 with those of 1801, and determining the ratio of increase, you will find, that he calculates upon a diminution

nearly *one-third* in the imposts of the year 1802. The positions of this part of his report, the reasoning thereon, the conclusion he draws therefrom, and even the words he makes use of, so exactly correspond with my own, that, were his report not dated at the very time that my letters were in the press, you might be tempted to believe, that the statements of the latter were borrowed from those of the former. He, indeed, speaks of American *imposts* and I of British *exports*, but if there be a decrease in the former, it must arise from a previous decrease in the latter, which always have been, and yet are, the principal source of American imposts.

To *my* opinion, Sir, I could not suppose, that either you or the ministry, or the people, would pay much attention; and, even backed with such authority as that which I have here cited, I have very little hope of producing much effect. *Peace* is the word. Peace and plenty is, and will be, the cry, 'till our manufacturers are starving for bread, and 'till our merchantmen are rotten in our ports.

I am aware, Sir, that you are not singular in your notion respecting an *increase* of commerce to be produced by the peace. The right hon. gentleman, whose opinion has, for many years past, been a law with the people of this country, concurred with you in sentiment, on this point; whether he concurs with you *now*, I do not know; for, he has already had occasion to hear of the stagnation of trade, in *all* its branches, and of the alarming falling off in the receipts of the customs. There is no longer that crowd and bustle at the Custom-House, which prevailed previously to the peace and plenty. Merchants may now get their business dispatched with great ease and comfort to their clerks; nor will there be any occasion to tear down houses, to build wharfs, and erect iron bridges, for the purpose of "enlarging the port of London." There are men, Sir, who imagine, that this stagnation of trade is but *temporary*; that it will be done away by the definitive treaty; and, upon this presumption it is, that the minister has been teazed with the anxious inquiries of merchants and manufacturers respecting the concluding of that compact. This is, however, a gross error. That the present state of uncertainty adds to the diminution, which has already commenced, I can readily believe; but, the trade has begun to depart from us, and the definitive treaty, though it will unfurl a few yards of canvas, which are now reefed up in the port of London, will, in the course of two years, reduce our two millions of tonnage to less than a million and a half, every particle of which loss will go to aggrandize our already too powerful rival and enemy.

You begin to feel the force of these truths; I know you do; but, your reply will be: "Would you, then, have continued the war for ever to prevent this "loss of trade?"—No, Sir; but I would, had I been minister, have continued the war, 'till I could have brought the enemy to such terms of peace *as would have enabled me with safety, to diminish the expenses of the country in proportion to the diminution of our commerce.* Without effecting this object, peace is not only as bad, but it is worse, than war. If it shall be found, that, contrary to my opinion, this object is effected, there are few people, who will rejoice more sincerely than I shall; but, if time should confirm my apprehensions, I shall think myself fully justified in complaining of the conduct of those, who, by their ill-timed and indecent manifestations of public joy, furnished the ignorant admirers of peace with an excuse for demolishing my house, because I refused to join in their swinish exultation.

I am,
Sir,
Your most humble,
and most obedient Servant,
Wm. Cobbett.

LETTER I.

To the Reverend Mr. Abercrombie, of Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

The few scraps, which I have hitherto written you, in reply to the many letters, with which you have honoured me, since my departure from America, have, in their topics, been confined to those private concerns, in which you are so kind as to take an interest. Your many and anxious inquiries, relating to public affairs, have remained unanswered; and, as I have incurred similar debts to divers others of my American friends, who have an equal claim to my attention and my gratitude, I have, in imitation of other insolvents, resolved to reply to all at once, through the channel of a public print, selecting you as the immediate object of my address, for this amongst other reasons, that your inquiries have been the most numerous.

The public matter here, which seems to have most particularly engaged your atten-

tion, is, that which has been lately agitated in the West of England, and which, as you justly fear, has *discovered*, but not *made*, an alarming schism in the Church of England. I lament, with you; I most sincerely lament, that a lady, who has laboured so zealously in the cause of virtue and religion, should have been made the instrument in proceedings, which certainly tend to the utter subversionof the established Church of this kingdom. But, Sir, of the designs of those, who attempted to crush the innocent and meritorious Mr. Bere, you will be able to form but a very faint idea, even after having read all the pamphlets, which I have sent you; nor would you be hardly able to give credit to the relation of a friend, whose word, I hope, you have never yet doubted, were I to attempt to detail to you the arts that have been employed to effect this shameful and cruel purpose. Of these, and of the parties concerned, I shall, hereafter, have an opportunity of speaking in a manner more ample and explicit, than my time will, at present, allow of.

The sect, Sir, who have engendered all this disturbance, mischief, and disgrace, are not, as you seem to imagine, mere misguided fanatics, newly born, and destined soon to die. They are cool, of consummate cunning, of great industry, and perseverance, and supported by men of no little wealth; and, they possess all the influence, which coolness, cunning, industry, perseverance, and wealth, united, can give. They are of long standing, and, I greatly fear, will not, in conformity with your pious wish, soon be converted from the error of their ways.

They are the offspring, but not the open imitators, of the methodists. They discovered, that, to accomplish their ambitious objects, it was necessary to dissent from that wild rant, and that beggarly itinerancy, which, though they serve to extort pious groans from the lowest of the ignorant, finally expose the operators to general derision and contempt. Profiting from this discovery, the chosen vessels of the sect assumed a more placid appearance, a deportment less austere, and a language less vulgar and insolent. They no longer thundered out their impious anathemas on the Clergy of the Church, whom, on the contrary, they affected to regard as labourers in the same vineyard, claiming for themselves the precedence in piety alone. That the world is very apt to take professions upon trust, especially when garbed in the veil of worldly humility, did not wait for a proof in the success of this sect, who having, little by little, worked themselves into countenance and favour, have, at last, succeeded in scaling the walls of the Church, which is now tolerably well stocked with *Gospel-Ministers*, an appellation which the vessels of the sect have exclusively assumed.

The mention of Gospel-Ministers will certainly recall to your mind the "*Gospel-*" *Preaching-Ministry*," so loudly clamoured for by the apprentices and chimney-sweepers of London, in their petitions to the regicide Parliament; and, my dear Sir, painful as is the acknowledgment of the fact, I am fully persuaded, that the puritans of the present day are very little better than those of the disgraceful era, to which I have alluded. Those of that day were destitute of many of the specious pretexts, and many of the other advantages, which their more fortunate successors enjoy. Legislative solicitude for bettering the condition of Negro-slaves had not then made an opening for the intrusion of their hypocritical compassion, nor had the philanthropic title of citizen of the world sanctioned indifference to country, and broken the more sacred bonds of allegiance.

In one point, and that too of more importance than is generally attached to it, the puritans of the two epochs bear a critical resemblance, namely, their hostility to rural and athletic sports; to those sports, which string the nerves and strengthen the frame, which excite an emulation in deeds of hardihood and valour, and which imperceptibly instill honour, generosity, and a love of glory, into the mind of the clown. Men thus formed are pupils unfit for the puritanical school; therefore it is, that the sect are incessantly labouring to eradicate, fibre by fibre, the last poor remains of English manners. And, sorry I am to tell you, that they meet with but too many abettors, where they ought to meet with resolute foes. Their pretexts are plausible: gentleness and humanity are the cant of the day. Weak men are imposed on, and wise men want the courage to resist. Instead of preserving those assemblages and those sports, in which the nobleman mixed with his peasants, which made the poor man proud of his inferiority, and created in his breast a personal affection for his lord, too many of the rulers of this land are now hunting the common people from every scene of diversion, and driving them to a club or a conventicle, at the former of which they suck in the delicious rudiments of earthly equality, and, at the latter, the no less delicious doctrine, that there is no lawful king but King Jesus.

Before I conclude this letter, which is intended merely as an introduction to those which are to follow, I think it right to mention to you, that my reason for discontinuing to send the British Critic is, that that work has, in its criticism on the pamphlets, relative to the Blagdon Controversy, abandoned the Church, for the defence of which it was originally established. I well know what influence produced this shameful abandonment, and, though it will give me great pain to trace it to its lofty origin, and expose it to the world, yet the cause of the injured and oppressed Mr. Bere, the cause of truth, the cause of the Church and of true religion, demand this exposure from some one, and from no one more loudly than from me, who have hitherto acted as a forlorn hope to more powerful and less adventurous writers.

Having now given you an earnest of my intention to discharge my long arrears, I shall, for the present, take my leave, with encouraging you to expect a letter, as often as I am able to look across the Atlantic.

I am,

Your faithful friend

And most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Pall Mall, 24th Feb. 1802.

FRENCH MORALS, &c.

The following statement of the births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, in Paris, during the year 1801, is taken from the Moniteur of Feb. 18, 1802.

Born in wedlock.....	14,829
Bastards.....	4,841
Total births.....	19,670
Marriages.....	3,826
Divorces.....	720
Died in their own houses....	12,510
Died in the poor-houses and hospitals.....	8,257
Found dead in the streets....	201
Total deaths.....	20,968

The births in Paris, for the year 1784, were estimated at 20,500, and the population at 680,000 souls. They are, then, diminished only 800 in number, and we may, therefore, conclude, that the population is now 650,000. The divorces and bastards exhibit a horrid total; and when we perceive, that more than one third of the whole of the persons who die, expire in poor-houses and hospitals, we may form some judgment of the prosperity and happiness of the people. Another item in the above statement will convey a tolerably correct notion of the degree of personal safety enjoyed in the metropolis of Jacobinism, that is the number of persons *found dead in the streets*, during the year, this number is 201, to which, if we add all the deaths arising from the acts of assassination and suicide, committed in the houses, the picture is enough to make the stoutest heart tremble.—This is the scene of gaiety, and the emporium of the fine arts, to which English fools are flocking for pleasure and refinement! Feeling, as we do, that it is the bounden duty of every one (who has it in his power) to expose such facts as those above stated, we cannot refrain from expressing our indignation at the attempt, which has lately been made, by persons high in office here, to stifle every inquiry, and to suppress every exposure, respecting the wickedness of persons in France. Such attempts are so flagrantly immoral, so detestably base, and of a tendency so baneful to our own country, that we would fain hope the authors of them will desist. Should they not, however, they may be assured, that we shall not fail to discharge our duty, in contrasting their present conduct with their former public and *written* professions, and in exposing the motives, from which they now act.

DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

In page 154 of this work, I stated, that the only means, in the power of government, to protect the trades of bookselling and printing, was, to lay on a heavier duty than that now existing, on books imported from abroad. I there observed, that, without some such additional duty, books might be imported from France, and, after paying all the charges, be sold here, much cheaper than books of the same description, printed in Great-Britain. Since the article, now alluded to, was written, a few books have been sent me from *America*, which circumstance enables me to speak with accuracy on the effects, which may be apprehended from importations from that country. The books sent me are ten sets of the *Records of the Congress*, from the commencement of the late

revolution; they weigh 124lb. and the Custom-House charges on them amount to no more than £3 : 4 : 0, which is little more than 6d. per lb. If no higher duty then this be laid on books from America, I would undertake to supply this country with all the standard British books at a price one third lower than they can be printed for here, even if *all* the duty on paper be taken off. I think it right to add, further, that I am well informed, that one Byrne, lately a bookseller in Dublin, and now at Philadelphia, has actually conceived, and openly avowed, a project for furnishing this kingdom with books printed in America. Parliament has it in its power effectually to mar the success of projects of this sort; but it is only to be done by *duty on importation*. Taking off the duty from domestic paper will not contribute towards it in the smallest degree.

Wm. Cobbett.

Receipt for effecting the Ruin of a Great and Independent Country.

In order to prepare the body politic, and put it into the best order for taking the following dose—it must be kept for some time previous to the administering of it in considerable heat and agitation.—This will be greatly promoted by keeping the spirits in a ferment by exciting opposite and contending passions. The different sentiments and views of different friends, some strongly urging one line of conduct, others proposing one diametrically opposite;—One party preaching patience and submission, the other rouzing the spirits and exciting to revenge—and all urging their opinions with zeal, with vehemence and with obstinacy—these circumstances will greatly contribute to put the patient into the desired state. Hence will ensue a certain restlessness and disquietude, yet accompanied by indolence and love of ease, an inclination to change, in hopes that some favourable circumstance may thence ensue, yet an aversion to personal exertion in our own behalf, an expectation and reliance that fate will do for us that, which we are unwilling to do for ourselves. If all these circumstances could be superinduced on the same patient at an age and season when riches abound, and luxury and effeminacy pervade all ranks of life, when all complain of poverty, yet all are enjoying every comfort and every gratification that refinement of arts, extended commerce, exquisite taste and consummate love of pleasure can require and supply—so much the better. If all this happens the receipt will be administered under the most favourable circumstances. No knight of the lancet, nor of the pestle and mortar, need ever hope to find a patient more prepared for his operations, than our patient is now for complete and entire ruin.

The Receipt.

Take 6 oz. 5 penny wt. 19 gr. of self sufficiency,
8 oz. 10 penny wt. 23 gr. of ignorance or inexperience.

N. B. These two drugs, though of different appearance and taste, produce so precisely the same effect, that they may always be used indiscriminately.

3 oz. 16 penny wt. 9 gr. of doubt.

N. B. This medicine made up of diffidence, integrity, and love of good fame on the one hand, of procrastination, fear of censure and overscrupulous prudence, on the other, is to be found in the greatest perfection at a certain apothecary's, not a hundred miles from Bedford-square.

Mix these three ingredients carefully together till they are completely amalgamated and incorporated with each other. Then pour them into a quart of a mixture, one part milk and three parts water, and let it boil well on a slow fire for eight hours. In the mean time you must carefully fling into the liquor, every half hour, one quarter of an ounce of a powder made up of the following ingredients all in equal quantity, viz. Pomp, flippancy, slovenliness, passion.—After this mixture has boiled some time it will be reduced to a thin poor jelly of weak substance.—Let it be well sweetened by a proportionate quantity of places, pensions, and reversions of places, and ornamented *on the surface* with painted emblems of candour, flattery, and smiles,—openness of conduct and gentle manners.

This jelly, though thus sweetened and decorated, will suit but few palates, it must therefore be forced down the throats of unwilling patients by great and high-sounding professions and assurances. Even then it will not always be quietly taken. In that case it must be reduced to the shape of pills and covered with a double coat of leaf gold.

The dose, when administered at a proper season (such as the one above directed), is sure to take effect, at least several

ent physicians have assured me, they never knew it fail. It operates at first gently and kindly, it spreads itself over the whole frame, soothing its cares and assuaging its pains. But at the same time it weakens and enervates prodigiously. Soon however its effects grow quick, painful and terrible.—Colics and gripings ensue and the strength of the frame being already impaired, the constitution is unable to make any effectual resistance; till at last a violent dysentery succeeds, which soon brings our patient to the grave.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Dec. 28.—Citizen Sebastiani had, before his departure for France, an interview with Lord Elgin, the English Ambassador, with whom he dined. He likewise several times assembled the French merchants in this city, and imparted to them the intentions of the Chief Consul, who proposes to accelerate, by all the means in his power, the re-establishment of the Commercial relations between France and Turkey.

St. Petersburgh, Jan. 26.—The Danish Ambassador, Lowendahl, has received from the Emperor of Russia a snuff-box valued at 10,000 roubles, and inclosing a picture of his Majesty, on account of the share which his court took in the Convention between Russia and England.

Florence, Jan. 29.—On the 24th of this month, the Citizen G. C. Tassoni, Chargé-Affaires from the Cisalpine Republic to the King of Etruria, presented his credentials to his Majesty, and was received by him and the Queen in the most gracious manner. The Cisalpine minister, in the name of his government, expressed the sincere attachment of the Cisalpine people for their Majesties. The King replied in terms equally flattering, and expressing sentiments of reciprocal regard for that republic.

New York, Jan. 30.—The American Consul at the Havannah has informed the Collector of the Port of New York, that all American vessels, as well as all foreign vessels sailing from American ports, are prohibited from entering the Havannah. The Order of Prohibition is dated the 25th of December, but no cause is assigned for this unexpected regulation.—By a ship from Jamaica, arrived at Norfolk, we learn that five sail of the line of the Channel Fleet had arrived there, and seven more were momentarily expected with 7000 troops. Barracks were preparing at Spanish Town for 4000 men. It is supposed that they were to act in concert with the French troops in the reduction of St. Domingo.—A Letter from Richmond, Virginia, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 10, 1802, says, "We have been alarmed by an "express which arrived from Petersburgh "last Thursday to the Governor of this "place, with information that the negroes "of the County of Norway had risen in a "body of 500, with an intent to destroy "all the whites. Happily they were dis-"covered in time, otherwise I fear we "should have been in a bad way. The "troops and citizens are patroling the "streets every night in this city. Some of "the conspirators are taken: the rest are "dispersed in the woods."

Milan, Feb. 1. We learn from Calabria, that the Bishop of Cattazaro was killed by a shot as he was returning to the convent where he lodged: the author of this horrid assassination is not known. This respectable prelate was a particular friend of Cardinal Ruffo. The body of Pius VI. arrived on the evening of the 24th ult. at Genoa; next morning it was landed, and conducted by the light of flambeaux, and under the escort of grenadiers, to the church of the Dominicans, where divine worship was performed in honour of the deceased pontiff, which will be continued till the departure of Monsignior Spina for Rome.

Ratisbon, Feb. 1. It is now decided, that the three Ecclesiastical Electorates are to be preserved, notwithstanding the projects by which the Electoral dignity was to be conferred on the Landgrave of Cassel, the Prince of Orange, and the Prince of Wirtemburgh. The Elector of Hanover has taken every possible measure to prevent Prussia from possessing herself of the country of Wildesheim, as he would then be entirely surrounded by the Prussian states.

Vienna, Feb. 3.—The Grand Vizier intends next summer, as soon as the affairs of Egypt are settled, to go into the Provinces of Syria and Natolia. The Captain Pacha will also set out against Paswan Oglou with a flotilla, and has requested that a considerable number of English officers shall accompany him on this expedition.—

His Imperial Majesty has appointed Baron von Crumpipen as his Ambassador to the Helvetic Republic, with a salary of 18,000 florins.

Extract of a Letter from Switzerland, dated February 6.

"How does it happen that you are so ill informed with respect to Switzerland? There has been no talk about the *rouge et noir* nor *d'ours* (the armed forces of the Canton of Berne). The unfortunate Bernese alone, always ready to ruin or to flatter themselves, imagined they were to be put upon the former footing, because they desired such a regulation: but their hopes were soon destroyed. The Laudamman Reding brought nothing but a letter from the First Consul, *which threatened the Helvetic independance, if the people did not remain quiet.* The different parties are secretly tampered with in every manner, in order to excite them to rise. The present government, being in high spirits, is as vigilant as possible, and the upright and virtuous individuals have agreed, by a concordat, to vote for none but learned men at the first elections. After that, they are careless of what may follow. They hope, that if there be a Congress at Amiens, some pity will be shewn to poor Switzerland, and that it will not be left a prey to the pretended protection of France, by whom we are massacred.

"General Thureau (formerly the murdering General of La Vendée) comes, in the name of Buonaparté, notwithstanding our representations, to overturn all the authorities of the Valais, and he already treats them like dogs. He inspects all letters which are conveyed by post, and commits every outrage imaginable. These are the preliminaries of our union with France. —— has set off for Vienna; but is it there that Switzerland may expect to find friends?

"The Cisalpine Deputies have returned home overcome with rage and disappointment. All the inns resound with their exclamations, in consequence, it is said, of the vexations they have experienced at Lyons. These new republicans are not sensible of their happiness.—There is no talk of war; on the contrary, no doubt is entertained here that all the powers are inclined to let France do whatever she pleases, and that ere long Spain, Prussia, Vienna, and England will be equally complaisant. The retinue and dependants of Buonaparté hold in equal contempt all the cabinets of Europe. The First Consul has provided handsome establishments for his brothers,—you may be assured that he will recruit his armies by force. I reside near the frontiers, and I know that men are daily kidnapped, bound, and conveyed to the interior departments."

Extract of another Letter, of the same date.

"The French are incorporating the Valais with France. Last week they suspended the functions of the Prefect, and all the authorities. The *heroes* of the Canton de Vaud (part of the former Canton of Berne), solicit a junction with France. In short the affairs of Switzerland wear a dismal aspect."

Hague, Feb. 6.—It is again openly said at Orangestein, that three battalions of Prussian infantry, two squadrons of hussars, and a battery of artillery, shall be at the Prince of Orange's service, till he has time to organize a body of national troops for himself.—A new revolution has broke out in the Island of Corfu, in which the democratic party have obtained the ascendant.—Three companies of troops have set out for Zurich, and peace has again been restored there. At Genoa all masquerades have been prohibited.

Hague, Feb. 7. A negotiation is going on at Berlin, between our government and the Prince of Orange, relative to the indemnity to the latter for the loss of his private property in Holland. This negotiation is carried on under the mediation of France and Prussia, and the sum of indemnity talked of is 8,000,000 Dutch florins. The deficit in our finances amounts to 30 millions of florins, to make up for which, the executive has proposed to the legislative body, a *forced loan* and a *lottery*.—*Feb. 8.* The officers of De Winter's squadron have orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail.—*Feb. 10.* Several Members of our East-Indian Company have petitioned Government, to be indemnified for the losses they sustained in evacuating Ceylon; and further petitioning that England may indemnify them for the Dutch East-India Company's ships which were detained at the commencement of the war; and also that attention may be paid to the transactions at Amiens, with regard to the Cape of Good Hope, by which it is said that port is to be always free to the English, but maintained at the expense of the Republic.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The following is a statement of the several sums paid from the Revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, in aid of the Civil List, during the minority of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in pursuance of his Majesty's Warrants, countersigned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with the dates of such Warrants; with an account of Interest thereon due to the 12th of August, 1783, when his Royal Highness came of age, and took possession of the said Duchy; together with a further account of Interest, calculated to the 1st day of February, 1802.

Dates of Warrants.	*Sums paid.*	*Simple Interest at 5 per Cent. to Aug. 12, 1783.*
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
July 21, 1763....	12,000 0 0....	12,036 3 0
May 31, 1765....	20,000 0 0....	18,199 10 0
July 21, 1766....	16,478 11 2....	14,056 5 2
July 8, 1768....	12,500 0 0....	9,433 18 1
Apr. 17, 1769....	11,000 0 0....	7,875 2 7
Apr. 6, 1770....	17,000 0 0....	11,347 5 9
Apr. 3, 1771....	8,700 0 0....	5,375 13 11
Apr. 16, 1772....	13,000 0 0....	7,358 15 2
May 23, 1773....	12,800 0 0....	6,541 14 2
Apr. 4, 1774....	8,000 0 0....	3,608 15 4
Apr. 24, 1775....	12,000 0 0....	4,979 11 0
Apr. 17, 1776....	12,950 0 0....	4,738 13 6
May 29, 1777....	9,720 0 0....	3,015 12 7
Apr. 16, 1778....	15,964 0 0....	4,247 7 1
Apr. 16, 1779....	6,640 0 0....	1,134 12 6
June 26, 1780....	8,603 0 0....	1,345 2 11
May 21, 1781....	15,700 0 0....	1,748 2 7
Mar. 25, 1782....	8,658 0 0....	598 10 4
May 7, 1783....	12,051 0 0....	158 17 5
Principal....	233,764 11 2	118,099 13 1
Interest.....	118,099 13 1	
Principal and interest to Aug. 12, 1783.....	351,864 4 3	
Simple Interest at 5 per cent. on the princi. sum 233,764l. 4s. 2d. from Aug. 12, 1783, to Feb. 1, 1802	215,907 9 9	
Total princi. and interest to Feb. 1802.....	567,771 14 0	

The presentations to the King at the Levee, on Wednesday last, were, Sir James Duff, Earl Fife, he being too late to be introduced the last Levee day; the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, (Canon of Windsor) by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Earl of Granard and Major Doyle, by Earl Moira; Lord Clifden, on coming to the title and estates on the demise of his relation, the venerable Lord Mendip; Le Comte De Pfaffenhoffen from Germany, by his Excellency the Imperial Ambassador; Mr. Erskine was introduced by the Earl of Rosslyn, (the above gentleman is going on a diplomatic mission;) and John Reeves, Esq. by the Bishop of London—this gentleman presented his two editions of the Bible to his Majesty; Mr. Emmit, by Sir R. Woodford.——Mr. Bentinck, nephew to the Duke of Portland, kissed the King's hand, and took the accustomed oaths, on his appointment to the government of St. Vincent's. ——Among the presentations to the King was Mr. Liston, Envoy to the United States, on his return from America. After the Levee he had an audience of his Majesty in his closet.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings of last week, owing principally to an indisposition in the family of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were very unimportant. No debate of any length, or interest, took place, nor was any new bill or resolution passed. It seems to have been agreed not to connect the discussion of the claims of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the discussion relative to the arrears of the Civil List.—In answer to a question from *Dr. Lawrence, Lord Hawkesbury* said, that Denmark had acceded to the convention of St. Petersburgh, and that the ratification of such accession had actually been received.—The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Southern Whale Fishery Bill, and the Eel Bill.—The second reading of the American Treaty Bill was, at the request of General Gascoyne, postponed 'till Monday next.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

17. *Observations upon two Articles in the Times News-paper.—By Count Dietrichestein-Proskau, Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, Chamberlain of the Emperor of Germany, and formerly a Major General in his service.*—In the month of December, 1799, there appeared two articles in the Times, accusing this nobleman of having, while in the ministry of the Emperor, written a letter to M. de Chateler, the Austrian commandant at the seige of Turin, in which letter he recommended to the German general not to press the siege, 'till the total departure of the Russians out of Italy. This

letter, according to the statement in the Times, fell into the hands of marshal Suwarrow, while he lay with his army before Turin, who forwarded it to the Emperor his master.—This accusation the count repels, in the pamphlet before us; and, though he has been assisted by a most miserable translator, he has certainly accomplished his object, which was to prove, that the two articles above-mentioned, were totally destitute of truth. We think however, that, if this nobleman had known what degree of credit is, by people of sense, generally given to the statements of the Times, he would have saved himself the trouble of refuting its accusations.

18. *Chalmers's Estimate of the comparative Strength of Great-Britain, &c. &c. A new Edition, corrected and continued to* 1801.—This estimate was first published in 1782, with the very laudable motive of counteracting the *wailings of despondency*. From the same motive it is now said to be revived, with corrections and additions, but we think that the latter will not be found to be *improvements*, and we are confident, that the author will fail in the object, which he professes to have in view. Indeed, from the unfairness, not to say falsehood, of the statements, from the abusiveness of the language, and the virulence of party spirit, which run through every page of the continuation of the work, particularly in whatever relates to the preliminaries of peace, we are fully warranted in questioning the purity of his motives; nor do we scruple to say, that we discover, in this part of his labours, a much greater desire to deceive than to inform, much stronger marks of official servility than of that impartiality and independence, which ought to guide the pen of every public writer. In his preface, Mr. Chalmers takes the liberty to censure almost all those, who have happened to write on the same subject, and, with respect to Mr. M'Arthur, in particular, he gives way to a degree of bitterness, which is not less unjustifiable because it is perfectly unprovoked. In fact, envy, the vice of little minds, seems here to have got the better of good manners and of truth. Mr. M'Arthur's work has already gone through two editions (to which the author is now about to add a third), and has, in the space of twelve months, obtained a greater circulation, than that of Mr. Chalmers has obtained in twenty years. We know not how this envious malignity may square with that system of "*moral arithmetic*," of which Mr. Chalmers seems to have been the inventor; but we can by no means reconcile it to our notions of *moral rectitude*, which is a phrase somewhat easier to understand.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The proclamation of Toussaint, the black governor of Saint Domingo, has, at last, convinced those, who entertained any doubt on the subject, that he intends to make no resistance against the armament of France. We thought we had fully established this point, long enough ago, and we are utterly astonished, that his Majesty's ministers should ever have been, for a single moment, misled by a contrary persuasion; yet, that they were so misled is very evident; and, indeed, their permitting the French armament to sail can neither be justified nor accounted for upon any other ground. It is no weak proof of the judgment and perspicacity of the London daily prints, that this proclamation of Toussaint should now meet their eye in the Moniteur, after having lain three weeks upon their shelves, in the American papers, from which papers the French have translated it, and from which translation it has now been turned back into English! The only passage of any importance, in the proclamation, is that which relates to the determination of Toussaint, not to make any new appointments of generals of division "*till he receives orders from the French Government*" (which passage will be found in our Register of the 13th of February, page 124.) That Toussaint will not resist, in consequence of any scheme of independence, is certain; and though there is a bare possibility of some disagreement between him and Rochambeau, who is now sent out as commander in chief, we are fully persuaded, that everything will be amicably conducted between them, and that their councils and arms will be united in preparing for external operations. Rochambeau is a fit man for the enterprize: he was formerly commandant at Martinico, and bears a mortal grudge against Great-Britain and her settlements.

The delay in the conclusion of the definitive treaty has created much uneasiness amongst the mercantile and manufacturing people, which uneasiness is greatly augmented by the recent news from Italy and Spain, which threaten, not only a further stagnation, but a total loss, of the trade with those countries. The intercourse with Piedmont, which was formerly so advantageous to our commerce, and so singu-

beneficial to some of our manufac- towns, is now completely cut off, also all the trade, which we had with States of Genoa, and of Tuscany. Spain, which has heretofore been one of the best and largest markets for our staple manufactures, is now doubly barred against ish goods. During the war, even, our lens, worsteds, baizes, camblets, &c. their way to the Spanish dominions, use France had it not then in her er to enforce those regulations, which has now imposed upon Spain; and, if trade should now be totally cut off, hich there is every appearance, inevi- ruin will ensue to the manufactories alifax, Leeds, Wakefield, Norwich, Exeter. Besides this threatened ation of trade, our manufacturers con- ted with Spain experience great em- assment, in consequence of a compulsion sed on their debtors to pay the amount their debts into the bank of Madrid, ad of transmitting them to their credi- in England. This may, indeed, be only of sequestration, and one might, at any time, have hoped to see it removed treaty of peace; but, situated as we are, at the feet of France, whose in- t, and whose inclination it is to cut off ommercial connexion with every part e globe, there is but too much reason ur, that these debts will share the fate hose which were sequestrated in the ies of America, and which seques- n brought ruin on the heads of thou- s of British merchants and manufac- rs.—If we turn our eyes more towards North of Europe, we find equal cause larm. The transit of English goods gh Holland is prohibited on the se- t penalties, and, though some imagine this prohibition will be removed, yet have the sad assurance, that our future exion with Germany depends solely on leasure of that enemy, whose first and objects are, our humiliation and our ruction.

ch is the situation into which we been plunged by the preliminary y, by that treaty which excited a lirium of joy," which enveloped our mercial and manufacturing towns in ination, and which, together with the ple of those who ought to have given er marks of wisdom, urged the ignorant brutal rabble to commit violence on , who refused to join in their stupid mations. Should our blaze, like that e fire-fly, prove to be a signal of our oaching death, we may bewail our fate, mankind may pity us, but we shall have no right to arraign the justice of Providence, whose cause we have deserted, and whose manifold favours we have despised. Had we made a wise, a safe, and an honourable peace, such a peace as we had it in our power to demand, France would not have dared to impose, nor would other nations have been intimidated into the adoption of, those commercial regulations, which are injurious to them, and which aim at our annihilation.

But, we basely left those nations under the iron hand of their and our enemy, and, shall we now complain that they do not, for our sake, struggle 'till they welter in their blood? As well might the shepherd complain that his flock have ceased to yield him their annual fleece, after he has abandoned them to the jaws of the wolf, and turned a deaf ear to their piteous bleatings. Those who endeavour to disguise their cowardice by asking *why we should expend our blood and treasure in fighting for the independence of other nations*, may now receive an answer from those persons, who formerly traded with Piedmont and with Spain. We fought not for their independence alone, but for our commerce, and for the riches and power, of which that commerce was a principal source. It was by an union of valor and of industry, that we arrived at the zenith of our greatness: what has been so gained, must so be maintained: the hope of "the coward shall perish;" if we yield up the sword, the shuttle shall be wrenched from our hands.

By referring to our Foreign Intelligence it will be perceived, that Switzerland is fast advancing towards the fate of the Cisalpine Republic. Buonaparté is acting in Europe as an individual in his garden: he plants, removes, and roots out at his pleasure. He asks for the Valais, of the government of which he forms a part; he is refused, and, upon that refusal, he takes possession of the Valais. The Pays de Vaud lies between France and the Valais; he causes a union between the two countries to be requested by some of his minions, which request will, doubtless, be granted by the unanimous consent of Buonaparté himself. In short, we have very little doubt, that a few weeks will see the whole of Switzerland, from the mouth of the Aar to the Suanen, united to France. What can have encouraged the poor Switzers to hope for relief from the negotiations at Amiens, we know not; but we have no scruple in asserting, that their name will not be mentioned there. In fact, Buonaparté has, in his answer to the

Landamann, Reiding, clearly pointed out their fate in the following words: "I have," says he, "often been consulted by you on "the affairs of Switzerland, and I have "always answered as the first magistrate "of the Gauls ought to have answered "the magistrates of Switzerland, when "Switzerland *formed a part of the Gallic ter-* "*ritory.*"

We have already expressed our fears, that nothing will be done, by any of the powers of Europe, to prevent the consummation of these daring projects of aggrandizement; and the events of each succeeding day only serve to confirm us in our opinion. It is the well-known determination of the British cabinet, to have peace, *on any terms*, that has emboldened the enemy to take these steps. The definitive treaty is, as far as depends on us, *hurried* on with all imaginable haste and anxiety. France is in no haste, because every day's delay renders her position more formidable, and heightens the tone of her insolence. Spain and Holland are now made the instruments of her ambition; she stands at their back, and bids them worry us with vexatious demands: we have despised them for their pusillanimity and weakness, but, covered by the shield of France, we shall find them bold and formidable enemies. We would fain hope, however, that those, to whom his Majesty has confided the safety of his people and his crown, will not, as the Paris prints have so confidently and so slanderously predicted, sacrifice that safety *to the preservation of their places*; we would fain hope, that they will yet make a stand against that system of territorial and commercial encroachment, which, if carried into effect, must inevitably prove the destruction of themselves and their country.

*** A correspondent, who sent us some very valuable reflections, is informed, that want of room alone has prevented their insertion, for the present.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Henry Brooke, Esq. is appointed Secretary to the government of the Island of Saint Helena.—Burnet Bruce, Esq. advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts Martial in North Britain, vice Tytler, appointed to a seat in the Court of Session.

SHERIFFS.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 17th of February, 1802: his Majesty in Council, was this day pleased to appoint the following,

Herefordshire.——Edward Bolton Clive, of Treville, Esq. in the room of Thomas Debits, of the Apostles, Esq. deceased.

Pembrokeshire.——Hugh Stokes, of Hubberst... Esq. instead of David Lewis, of Hen-Llan, E...

Cardiganshire.——David Davis, of Glanry Occas, E...

Montgomery.——Pryce Jones, of Cofronidd, E... instead of David Edward Lewis Lloyd, of Fa... Esq.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Birth.—A rew days since the Lady of the Ri... Hon. the Earl of Sefton, at his Lordship's seat Quorn, in Leicestershire, of a daughter.—At ... house in Manchester Square, the Lady of Sir ... Lambert, Bart. of a son.—Last week at Woodhou... place, near Leeds, Lady Johnstone of a daughter.

Deaths.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst. at an a... vanced age, at her house in Harley-street, Lady A... struther, of Fifeshire.—On Thursday the 18th in... at Wade's Mill, Herts, the Lady of John Bull... Esq. of Morvall, in Cornwall, youngest daughter ... the Hon. the Lord Bishop of Ely.—On Saturday l... Lady Harriet Bridget Ann, third daughter to E... Poulett, aged ten years.

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Observations on the Weather, near Guildford, in Sur... in the Month of Feb. 1802.

(Morning at 9 o'Clock—Afternoon at 2 o'Clock.)

Days.	Moon's Age.	Weather.	Winds. M.	Winds. A.	Barometer. Inches. M.	Barometer. Inches. A.	Thermometer. Degrees. M.	Thermometer. Degrees. A.
18		Rai. Fog.	SW	N	29,05	29,2	38	4
19		Fog. Fair.	SW	SW	29,47	29,35	39	4
20		Showery.	W	WNW	29,2	29,4	43	4
21		Fair.	NW	W	29,4	29,4	48	5
22		Fair.	SW	W	29,6	29,63	50	5
23		Rai. Fair.	SW	SW	29,85	29,85	49	5
24		Fair.	NW	SW	29,87	29,7	47	5

● New Moon—☾ First Quarter—○ Full Moo... ☽ Last Quarter.

Errat. in p. 160.—For ● read ○ it being the Full Mo...

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